1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RYY

325 Koryak blacksmiths in summer. They make fires of driftwood, and pour water over the coals after the wood has burned over. Then they carry the coals over to the smithy in skin bags. The Koryak blacksmith has a special suit for his work. In summer he works bare to the waist, dressed only in old skin trousers, and in winter he puts on a worn fur coat. Of course, in severe cold no work at all is done in the smithy above described.

555 326 437 The blacksmiths of Kuel and Paren work both on merchants' orders and for the barter carried on by the artisans themselves. The Russian merchants supply the artisans with iron, and pay for the work with tea, tobacco, and other wares. Besides, the blacksmiths themselves acquire iron, hammer out knives and spears, and travel with these to the local fairs or the camps of nomad reindeer-breeders, and exchange the iron goods for reindeer-skins, meat, and furs. The last-named are afterward exchanged to merchants. Skilful blacksmiths, like those above mentioned, are paid special respect. As among all primitive peoples, the blacksmith's art is not viewed by the Koryak as a trade which every one can learn, but as a divine gift.[1] In Kuel and Paren, however, a considerable part of the Koryak can hammer iron; and in addition to the recognized talent, there are second-rate blacksmiths, who work periodically, before fairs, in order to acquire clothing and food in exchange for the products of their art. In general, the villages of Paren and Kuel may be considered as the centres of Koryak blacksmithing; while Kamenskoye is a commercial settlement in which are concentrated the Koryak intermediaries of exchange between the Russians and the "Reindeer men" (Koryak and Chukchee). In accordance with this, the Parenians and Kuelians, as representatives of labor, are poorer than the inhabitants of Kamenskoye, the representatives of commerce.

326 412 The articles hammered out are finished by the blacksmiths with files. The art of polishing iron is unknown to them. The work of Koryak blacksmiths is limited to side-arms, tools, and several other household objects.

Fig. 139 represents an axe (*a*) and an adze (*b*) made in Paren. The axe (ai'ļan) is in the shape of a common Russian axe, and is used for chopping trees and wood. The adze (*b*) is mounted on a handle, axe-fashion, but its blade is set crosswise and is curved. This tool is called "axe with ears" (weļō-aiļān). It is used in hollowing out troughs and dug-out canoes, like a crooked adze (see Fig. 140, *b*).

Fig. 140, *a*, *b*, represents two adzes made in Paren. That marked *a* is a straight adze (ga'ttı). In shape it is an imitation of the ancient Koryak adze made of ivory or horn. Its handle is also curved, like that of a bone adze. The handle of the specimen here figured is made of bone of whale, but wooden handles also occur. The blade is mounted on the handle without

[1] Among the Yakut the blacksmiths stand on a level with the shamans. The Yukaghir blacksmiths have special protecting spirits. The position of the blacksmiths among the Tungus is similar.